MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 DECEMBER 1982

Lebanon

Tripoli Cease-Fire -- After meeting with a Syrian delegation headed by Syria's foreign and defense ministers, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced that the Syrians and the Tripoli coordination committee had agreed to implement an immediate cease-fire and then attempt to gather weapons and withdraw all armed persons from the city. In his remarks, which were broadcast by Beirut radio, Karami praised Syria's assistance but noted that his talks with the Syrian officials were "frank." Beirut radio subsequently reported that the cease-fire appeared to be holding. Before the Syrian delegation's arrival, the security situation in the city had "exploded," Voice of Lebanon radio reported; more than 20 people were killed and some 50 others were wounded.

Diplomatic Contacts -- President Amin al-Jumayyil sent a personal envoy to President Hafiz al-Asad and also contacted the Syrian leader by telephone, according to Damascus television and Beirut radio reports. The conversation between Al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad was "cordial," the radio said, and the latter expressed "understanding" for the views Al-Jumayyil expressed on troop withdrawals and the Tripoli situation. Nevertheless, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported that Al-Jumayyil asked Al-Asad to stop "transgressions" and to be ready to withdraw Syrian troops from Lebanon.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Morris Draper informed Al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan of new U.S. proposals aimed at reactivating contacts and achieving the imminent withdrawal of foreign forces from certain areas, Beirut radio reported.

Ash-Shuf Situation -- The joint Druze, Christian and IDF committee established to supervise the recent security agreements in the Ash-Shuf met in 'Alayh, Jerusalem radio reported. Both the Druze and Christians submitted lists of violations of the agreement by the other side. Earlier, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by IDF radio that three IDF soldiers were wounded when an IDF ammunition truck caught fire in the area.

Israel

The chief of staff, the commander of the Northern Command, the head of the IDF's Intelligence Branch and the defense minister's aide all want to testify again before the commission of inquiry into the Beirut massacre, Jerusalem radio reported. On the other hand, Prime Minister Begin, the defense and foreign ministers, the head of Mosad and Brigadier General Yaron do not want to testify again, the radio added.

Egypt

Mubarak on Recognition -- The PLO should recognize Israel, but if this step is not reciprocated by Israel or the United States, then the PLO should withdraw its recognition, President Husni Mubarak declared in an interview with the FRG weekly DER SPIEGEL.

Mubarak in Europe -- After leaving the FRG, President Mubarak stopped over in Vienna for talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and then flew to Bucharest, where he was received by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, according to reports by Vienna and Bucharest radios.

Torture Charges -- Muslim extremists charged with attempting to overthrow the government alleged that three of their codefendants were tortured to death during police questioning, AFP reported.

Inter-Arab Affairs

PLO Central Council member Nabil Sha'th told the Amman daily AD-DUSTUR that any result achieved by the Higher Jordanian-Palestinian Committee that would serve joint action would be extremely important in realizing Palestinian objectives. However, a statement issued by the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front claimed that the results of the committee's recent meetings in Amman were intended to satisfy U.S. demands that a Jordanian-Palestinian bond be established in a federation framework, thus excluding the possibility of establishing an independent Palestinian state, something which cannot be accepted by the Palestine National Council (PNC), SANA reported. Fatah Central Committee member Nimr Salih asserted that the statement the committee issued leaves no room for doubt that there is a frank, public acquiescence to the U.S. peace plan, Damascus television reported. Salih urged the Palestinian people to move from negotiations to action capable of deterring the U.S. plan.

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Secretary General George Habash called for confronting the "liquidation projects" and strengthening Palestinian unity, KUNA reported, citing an interview with the Kuwait daily AS-SIYASAH. The PNC would reject the Reagan peace plan, Habash declared. Habash told Algiers radio that while he did not minimize the importance of political action, he is "fully convinced" that it would be impossible for the Palestinians to achieve their rights solely through political action.

Iraq

A car bomb exploded near the INA offices in Baghdad, killing six people and injuring others including several INA employees, an Interior Ministry spokesman announced in a statement reported by INA.

Iran

Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni issued an "important message," the text of which was broadcast by Tehran radio, reminding all officials of the need for the Islamization of all government institutions, particularly the judicial system. The message stated that Islamic laws must be legislated and enforced before other bills so that the nation feels secure and peaceful during the current time of stability and construction. The president of the Supreme Court and the prime minister are dutybound to prevent enforcement officers from violating the law and are required to establish trustworthy councils throughout the country to whom the nation can refer any complaints about official actions, the message added.

Iran-Iraq War

Unlike Iran, Iraq is "fully prepared" to accept any mediation or peace delegation, Baghdad radio's Persian service noted. The radio cautioned that Iraq's peaceful policy should not be considered a sign of weakness and declared that since one side has announced its readiness to resolve differences and to study the reasons the war began, the other side should take action to prove its good will, "if it has any," to end the war.

Afghanistan

Quoting two senior officials from the DRA secret police who recently defected to Pakistan, Karachi radio revealed that the Soviet Union formulated a plan some time ago to divide the DRA and annex some of it to the USSR. However, one of the officials said the Karmal administration finally rejected the plan because of opposition from the anti-Karmal faction in the PDPA.

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DEFECTOR CITES SOVIET 'PLAN' FOR AFGHANISTAN

BK151527 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Two top officials of the secret police of the Karmal administration in Afghanistan, who have left their country and come to Pakistan, have revealed a few facts about the internal situation in Afghanistan and developments there. One of the two officers, Lieutenant General Ghulan Siddiq, said in an interview that some time back the Soviet Union formulated a plan to split up Afghanistan or merge it into the Soviet Union. He said the Soviet-installed Karmal administration considered the plan for quite some time, but the plan was abandoned due to opposition from the anti-Karmal faction in the party.

RAFI', OTHERS DEPART FOR MOSCOW 15 DECEMBER

LD151804 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] General Mohammad Rafi', member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador in the USSR; and General Nazar Mohammad, commander of air and air defense force, who had come to Kabul to attend the work of the 10th Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, today left for Moscow on official business.

At Kabul airport, they were seen off by 'Abdolmajid Sarboland, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; the minister of transportation; Brigadier General Khalilullah, the deputy defense minister; the deputy minister of foreign affairs and a number of party officials.

KARMAL ATTENDS SOVIET ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD160638 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0434 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Kabul, Dec 15, BAKHTAR -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, attended this evening a grand reception held in the Soviet Embassy to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR.

The reception was given in Fikryat Ahmad Janovich Tabeyev, ambassador of the Soviet Union at Kabul. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of PDPA and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PDPA CC, members of the PDPA Central Committee, some members of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers, high ranking state and party cadres and ambassadors of friendly countries in Kabul had also participated.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES CRUSHED' IN BAMIAN

LD151812 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] A group of counterrevolutionaries recently was crushed in (Perchuna) and Mahmay villages near the capital of Bamian Province by the security forces of this province. A number of weapons and some ammunition were seized by the security forces.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 16 DEC

BK160409 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Foreign Minister of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 3-day visit. He was received at the airport by Foreign Secretary Rosgotra. Nguyen is leading a six-member delegation.

As already reported, India and Vietnam are to establish a joint commission to promote economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

POLICEMAN KILLED IN ASSAM VIOLENCE; CURFEW SET

BK160855 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] In Assam, an indefinite curfew has been clamped on Hajo, a circle headquarters in Kamrup District, from last night following incidents of violence in the wake of the 15-minute slogan shouting program of the Assam agitationists. Police had to fire to disperse an unruly crowd which had gathered in the town violating prohibitory orders and had attacked the police patrol party with stones and brickbats. One central reserve police force constable was killed and a sub-inspector of police was seriously injured in the mob attack. Chief Secretary Ramesh Chandra told our Gauhati correspondent that the situation in the town is now under control.

CURFEW RELAXED IN 'DISTURBED PARTS' OF BARODA

BK160405 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Curfew has been relaxed in different disturbed parts of Baroda for 2 to 4 hours from early this morning. These areas have been under indefinite curfew since Monday night.

According to police sources, the night passed off peacefully except some stray incidents. As the army and the state reserve police patrolled the disturbed city, the situation is now reported to be under complete control.

Meanwhile, the number of those killed has increased to 12.

ISI GIVES DETAILS ON NUCLEAR REPROCESSING PLANT

BK101516 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1501 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] The Department of Atomic Energy has undertaken design work for setting up the country's third reprocessing facility to be located at Kalapakkam, near Madras. This is to cater to the needs of the Madras atomic powerplant and fast breeder reactor. According to official sources in India, two reprocessing units are in existence. The reprocessing programme was launched with the design, construction and commissioning of a facility at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, BARC.

The second facility was set up at Tarapur for the reprocessing of oxide fuels from the Tarapur and Rajasthan reactors. This plant is based on the purex solvent extraction process with a chop and leach head end pretreatment stage. Except for the head end cell, which has provision for remote maintenance of in cell equipment, the concept used for the rest of the plant is direct maintenance with remote decontamination facilities.

FOREIGN SECRETARY TO VISIT DELHI FROM 22 DEC

BK151558 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naki will leave for New Delhi on 22 December. He will hold talks with his Indian counterpart on 23 and 24 December to finalize the draft for setting up the India-Pakistan joint commission.

The foreign secretary told the Radio Pakistan correspondent in Islamabad this evening that they will also consider the draft of the non-aggression pact proposed by Pakistan and the draft of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation proposed by India. Our correspondent recalls that the two countries agreed to set up a joint commission during President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's visit to India on 1 November.

LAWYERS EXPRESS CONCERN OVER MARTIAL LAW

GF151348 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 10 Dec p 8

[Bureau report]

[Text] Lahore, Dec 9 -- While expressing concern over perpetuation of martial law and suspension of fundamental rights the convention of lawyers representatives had made it clear that their struggle was not against any individual or institution but for restoration of civil rights, establishment of rule of law, repal of all "oppressive" laws and bringing into being a constitutional government having the mandate of the people of Pakistan.

The convention, which was spread over two sessions, was participated by presidents and secretaries of bar associations, from all over the province. The convention was helf under the auspices of the Punjab Bar Council and was chaired by Chaudhury Mohammad Farooq, vice chairman of the council. As many as 24 speakers including members of the Punjab Bar Council expressed their views on a number of subjects.

Four resolutions were unanimously adopted by the convention concerning restoration of the 1973 constitution, indpendence of judiciary, judicial system and lawyers-litigants relationship. While describing continuation of martial law as "most unfortunate" and "undesirable", one of the resolutions urged its immediate lifting and restoration of federal democratic system embodied in the constitution "in the interest of Pakistan". It also emphasized holding of genreal elections and transferring of power to the people's representatives "for salvation of the country."

Calling for the establishment of rule of law and constitutional government, the resolution observed that the will of the people was the only legitimate sanction in Islam behind enactment of all laws, and as such the present regime, being unrepresentative in character, had no mandate in effecting any changes in the basic laws and institutions of Pakistan. The 1973 constitution also provided for bringing existing laws in conformity with the injunctions of Islam.

The resolution also warned against steps to stifle the authority and functions of judiciary and asserted that a strong and independent judiciary was the "ultimate arbiter and guarantor of civil rights and liberties."

The other resolution, while asserting that the introduction of provisional constitution order [PCO] 1981 has done "incalculable harm" to independence of judiciary and enforcement of rights of the citizens of Pakistan, urged withdrawal of the PCO and repeal of all laws, regulations and orders which directly or indirectly tendered to curtail the jurisdiction of superior courts. The resolution also demanded abolition of trials of civilians by military courts, providing opportunity to every citizen of proper legal assistance and leaving all fundamental changes in law to future elected parliament.

Yet another resolution asserted that the present judicial system was in no way opposed to Islamic injuctions and that the 1973 constitution could resolve repugnancy, if any, between the existing laws and the injunction of Islam. The resolution expressed the view that delay in imparting justice, was owing to working of governmental agencies responsible for framing, drafting and enforcement of laws, the prosecution agencies and the law departments, besides niggardly salaries and shortage of presiding officers and their staff.

The fourth resolution adopted by the convention declared that relationship between lawyers and litigants was sacred and privileged and any effort to intervene therein was bound to adversely affect the overall interests of the legal fraternity and litigants.

A number of speakers took exception to lawyers in the federal council and asked them to "come back in the community" by the last day of the current month. They lauded unity in the legal fraternity and proposed convening of such gatherings more frequently and even on district level, to "further mobilize" the community.

Presidents and secretaries of a number of bar associations presented reports on their activities and also pledged to carry out the decisions taken by the Punjab Bar Council and the coordination committee of all Pakistan bar councils conference.

KHOMEYNI ISSUES MESSAGE ON ISLAMIZATION

LD152258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] An important message has been issued by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in connection with the need for the Islamization of all government institutions, particularly the judicial system, and the need to replace the satanic laws of the former regime with God's laws of the Islamic Republic regime. The text of the message:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following the reminder of the need for the Islamization of all government institutions, particularly the judicial system, and the need to replace the satanic laws of the former oppressive regime by God's laws of the Islamic Republic regime, a reminder should be issued to all officials. It is hoped that, God Almighty willing, they will pay attention to these reminders and accelerate their implementation.

1. The legislation of laws of shari'ah and their approval and notification must be carried out with due accuracy and speed. Laws regarding judicial matters, which are known to the public and are more important, must be placed before the other bills so that the affairs of the judicial power cannot be delayed or put off and so that people's rights cannot be violated. Notification and enforcement of these laws also must be placed before other matters.

2. Actions dealing with the competence of judges, prosecutors and courts must be carried out with accuracy and speed so that the course of affairs will be divine and in accordance with shari'ah and so that the people's rights will not be violated. Also, matters dealing with the competence of other officials and authorities must be carried out with total impartiality, without delay and without creating puerile problems, which are sometimes said by extremists, so that while corrupt individuals are purged, useful and effective individuals are not put aside under vain pretexts. The criterion is the present deeds of individuals, overlooking certain mistakes which they have made during the former regime unless by true evidence it is known that they are still corrupt and saboteurs.

3. Islamic qualified judges, both in the Justice Ministry and in revolution courts, must issue Islamic verdicts with independence and power and without consideration to any official. They must continue their important work throughout the country without negligence or delay. Officers in charge of notification and enforcement and others connected with this matter must follow their verdicts by faithful notification, enforcement, and interpretation so that the nation can feel judicially secure and that under the rule of Islamic justice their lives, properties, and dignity are safe. They must feel that the execution of Islamic justice is not confined to the judicial power and its apparatus but that other institutions of the Islamic Republic regime -- including the Majlis, the government and its apparatus, the military and security forces, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the revolution committees, the mobilization and the others -- are also seriously involved and that no one is allowed to treat people in a non-Islamic way.

4. No one is allowed to arrest or summon anyone without a judge's order, which must be in accordance with shari'ah standards, however short the period of detention may be. Arrest or summons by force is an offense and is reprehensible by shari'ah.

5. No one is allowed to usurp anyone's movable property or anyone's rights or to impound or confiscate unless by order of the shari'ah judge and after careful investigation and shari'ah proof of the order.

6. No one is allowed to enter anyone's house, shop, or personal place of business without the owner's permission or to arrest anyone or to pursue or detain anyone in the name of uncovering an offense or sin. No one is allowed to insult anyone or to carry out non-Islamic or inhumane actions or to eavesdrop on anyone's telephone conversations or to listen to recordings in the name of uncovering an offense or a place of crime for uncovering a sin or offense, however great the sin may be. No one may pry into people's secrets or spy on other people's sins or disclose others' secrets to even one person. All these are sins and offenses and some of them, such as talk of corruption and sin, are among the major sins. Anyone who commits the aforesaid offenses will be considered an offender and liable under shari'ah limits.

7. The aforesaid forbidden matters are not applicable to cases connected with conspiracies and minigroups opposing Islam and the regime of the Islamic Republic, which gather in safe hideouts in order to overthrow the Islamic Republic regime and to murder crusading and innocent people in the streets, and in order to plot sabotage and corruption on earth and to fight God and the prophet. They must be dealt with everywhere -- in all government institutions, judicial systems, universities, faculties and other centers -- decisively and severely but with full caution and in accordance with the prosecutors' and courts' orders. Violation of shari'ah limits is not allowed even in the case of such plotters, even though there must not be any negligence or delay. Officials must do nothing beyond their duties, which are confined to punishing plotters in accordance with stipulated regulations and shari'ah.

It is reminded with emphasis that if, in the course of discovering hideouts and centers for espionage and corrpution against the regime of the Islamic Republic, the officers should enter somebody's house or place of work by mistake and if they see means of pleasure, gambling or corruption or other deviations such as narcotics, they are not allowed to disclose the matter in front of others because the talk of corruption is a large mortal sin and nobody is allowed to insult a Muslim's dignity and to violate shari'ah standards. They must only carry out the duty of prohibiting crime as stipulated in Islam and are not allowed to arrest, detain, insult or beat up the house's owners or residents.

Violation of divine limits is a transgression and could be punished by censure or even retribution. Those who are proved to be professional suppliers or distributors of narcotics among people are considered corrupt on earth and distributors of corruption on earth and (?disturbers of peace); their assets must be confiscated and they must be handed over to the judicial authorities. No judge is allowed to issue an edict that gives an officer the right to enter people's houses or workplaces that are neither hideouts nor places for other conspiracies against the regime of the Islamic Republic. Anyone issuing or executing such an edict legally will be prosecuted in accordance with shari'ah.

8. His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Ardabili, president of the State Supreme Court, and his excellency the prime minister are religiously dutybound to prevent the aforesaid matters quickly and decisively and are required to set up trustworthy and reliable councils throughout the country in the offices of governors-general, governors, and district officers. The nation must be advised to refer their complaints about violations and transgressions by enforcement officers against their rights and properties to these councils. These councils must report the results to the above-named gentlemen and by referring the complaints to responsible authorities and pursuing the matter, transgessors must be punished in accordance with shari'ah laws and censure.

We must all know that after the establishment of the rule of Islam and the stability and power of the regime of the Islamic Republic, with the approval and blessings of God Almighty and with the attention of His Holiness Khatam al-Owsia va Baqiyatallah and the unprecedented support of the beloved and committed nation for the regime and the government, it is not acceptable or tolerable that in the name of revolution and under the pretext of being revolutionary, Heaven forbid, that somebody should be oppressed or that measures contrary to divine laws and the great Islamic ethics should be carried out by individuals who are ignorant of spiritual matters.

From now on, which is the time for stability and construction, the nation must feel at peace and secure and must continue its work without worry. It must be assured in every aspect and must consider the great Islam and the Islamic government to be its supporter and must know that judicial power is in service of the nation in connection with legal cases and the enforcement of Islamic laws and regulations. The nation must know that military and security forces, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, and committees support the country's peace and security. These matters are everybody's duty and putting them into practice will cause God's satisfaction and the world's happiness. Violation of them will cause omnipotent God's anger, the other world's agony, and this world's prosecution and punishment.

I beg merciful God to guard us against all mistakes and deviations and to approve the Islamic Republic and to connect it to the world rule of Qa'im al-Muhammad, may peace be upon him and his scion.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 15 December, 1982

URBAN LAND LAW TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN TEHRAN

LD151136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development announced that in implementation of Article 9 of the law concerning urban land, the organization in charge of urban land will take possession of all plots of land, 3,000 square meters or more, situated within the boundaries set out in the 25-year plan for the City of Tehran. Therefore, all owners of such land, whether totally owned or under shared ownership, or their legal deputies, should within 15 days from today report to the department in charge of urban land in Tehran. They should fill in the form that is being published in various newspapers this evening and tomorrow morning and take it with them, together with all other required documents. If they have not reported by the aforementioned deadline, they will be dealt with in accordance with Note 2 of Article 9 of the law on urban land.

KHOMEYNI 'GRAVELY ILL;' SWISS TREATMENT LIKELY

GF151650 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] There is a strong rumor circulating among patriotic Iranian circles both at home and abroad that Khomeyni is gravely ill and in bed. Our correspondents in France and Switzerland have reported a strong possibility that he will be taken abroad. It has been said that he will be treated in a hospital in Switzerland.

The same reports indicate that a place already has been reserved for Khomeyni in a Swiss hospital. Medical sources in Switzerland have given this news to correspondents, adding: Should Khomeyni's condition worsen, and if he is transferred abroad, he will be treated in this [name not mentioned] hospital.

We remind you that when Khomeyni first came into power and the wave of terror and suffocation expanded in Iran, which led to the escape of our compatriot doctors, he announced that ill people should be treated in the country and not abroad. Two years ago, when his condition was bad, a group of Swiss and Spanish doctors and specialists visited his bedside in Tehran.

We reported last week that the level of uric acid in Khomeyni's body has gone up, intensifying his heart and blood ailments. Khomeyni's heart is checked several times a week and massaged in the Queen Mother Heart Hospital; he also receives kidney dialysis.

COUNCIL OF EXPERTS, MAJLIS ELECTION RESULTS

Tehran Update

LD151212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Summary] The Tehran Governorate has announced the latest election results as of 0800 GMT today for the Council of Experts in Tehran. Total votes counted in 1,180 polling stations in Tehran was 1,520,730. The number of votes for individual candidates are:

Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i	1,321,473
Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani	1,261,518
Mir Karim Musavi-Ardabili	1,150,971
'Ali Meshkini	1,134,260
Mohammad Emami-Kashani	1,117,597
Mohammad Mohammadi-Gilani	997,761
Yusef Sane'i	970,962
Mohammad Baqer Baqeri-Kani	953,058
Mohammad Baqer Asadi-Khunsari	915,568
Gholam Reza Rezvani	904,677
Ahmad Azari-Qomi	890,246
Seyyed Hadi Khosrushahi	802,221
Hoseyn Rasti	797,618
Seyyed Majid Mahajeri-Iravani	742,971
Mohammad Sadeq Khalkhali	520,149
Mohammad Reyshahri	445,531
Mohammad 'Ali Haqqi	158,112

Kurdish Regions

LD152130 Tehran IRNA in English 2013 GMT 15 Dec 82

["Latest Election Reports in Predominately Kurdish Regions" -- IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 15, IRNA -- Ballots for the election of midterm deputies for the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis) and the Experts' Assembly in the predominately Kurdish regions of western Iran have reportedly exceeded the April 1979 plebiscite, despite massive and widespread propaganda by the counterrevolution in repudiation of the idea. The total number of voters in Sanandaj was 107,000 (mistakenly reported 170,000 in an earlier IRNA dispatch.

The following is the list of candidates who were elected for the Islamic Consultative Assembly in the western cities of Iran.

City	Name of Candidate	Total Number of Votes
Sanandaj	Seyyed 'Ali Hoseyni	72,819
	and Mohammad Amin Hassani	54,991
Saqqez	Mullah 'Abdollah Suri	33,437
(?Paveh)	Mullah Ahmad Bahrami	18,297
Mahabad	Mullah Mohammad Jassim Se'adati	11,376
Marivan	'Ali Narizadeh	19,613

IRNA COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS, 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

LD152118 Tehran IRNA in English 2019 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 15, IRNA -- December 10 was seemingly inauspicious for the counter-revolution in Iran. On the surface, the odds promised them to see the realisation of a dream which they judged would portend the falling of the Islamic system in Iran in a not-too-distant future. They were baffled. The millions of Iranians who went to the polling stations for electing the 83 members of the Experts' Assembly on that day defied earlier calculations by the counterrevolution.

The extremely cold weather in many parts of the country, the falling snow, as well as blocked roads in mountainous areas, during voting hours must [word indistinct] many a voter in normal conditions. It did not. Voters took to the streets braving freezing temperature, and even threats by the counterrevolution: the Democrats, the outlawed Mujahideen Khalq Organisation (MKO) and monarchists. In a show of bravado they killed two people in a remote road, on the eve of the elections. Kumeleh and "Democrat" gunmen also raided a polling box on the same night and at a close [word indistinct] martyred seven others. They retreated after 11 of their gunmen were killed and another 13 injured. They also detonated two concussion bombs, and abducted one person on the same night which almost sums up their subversive operations on that eventful night.

Whatever else they might have done, before or during the elections, could (?not possibly) have proved earlier forecasts by (?many of) the foreign media. Those of the foreign broadcasts which appeal to counterrevolution in Iran, (Persian language services of the B.B.C., VOA, "Radio Israel", and Deutsche Welle, and some regional broadcasts) anticipated a very limited turn-out at the elections.

In an interview here today President Khamene'i said that until early today about 15 million ballots had been counted and read. In all probability the nation-wide turn-out at the December 10 elections was higher than it was at the April 1, 1979 plebiscite whereby the Islamic Republic was established. In Sanandaj, Mahabad, Saqqez, and Baneh, the predominantly Kurdish areas of the country the marginal [word indistinct] is in sharp contrast with the earlier expectations of the counterrevolution. The Friday elections naturally have far-reaching implications in shaping the future of the Islamic Republic. But the elections have already brought a more immediate result: a losing face for the counterrevolution.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,153

LD151748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Communique No 1,153 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The situation on the fronts of the imposed war is hereby brought to the attention of the beloved compatriots:

Sporadic fighting and exchanges of fire continued yesterday on the western fronts. In the Muslim ibn 'Aqil operational zone, the heroes of Islam opened heavy artillery fire on enemy positions and put out of action two tanks and one vehicle of the Saddamist forces, killing or wounding more than 15 Iraqi soldiers.

On some of the Salehabad fronts, the combatants of Islam carried out a series of strikes and suprise operations, killing two Saddamists and seizing one RPG-7, one Kalishnikov and one radio set.

On the Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts, the combatants of the Ground Forces pounded enemy positions and destroyed one 106-mm rifle and several slit trenches and foxholes of the Saddamist mercenaries, killing or wounding a number of their servicemen.

In the past 24 hours, the strong combatants of Islam on the southern fronts returned fire on the positions of the Iraqi forces and silenced their artillery and heavy weapons fire, defending and further consolidating their defense positions.

On the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, the warriors of Islam, consisting of the heroes of the Navy and the Gendarmerie, brought the Saddamists' fortifications and positions on the other side of the Arvand Rud under fire, stopped the movements of the Iraqi forces on the Al-Faw-Basra axis and destroyed one truck, one 106-mm rifle, four observation posts, and several heavy machinegun trenches and foxholes. They also killed or wounded a number of their servicemen.

In the past 24 hours, an intruding enemy aircraft appeared over the southern area but it was forced to flee by the measures of an air defense unit of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRNA REPORTS IRAQI CASUALTIES ON WESTERN FRONTS

GF151740 Tehran IRNA in English 1725 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Bakhtaran, Dec. 15, IRNA -- Twenty six Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded as the Islamic combatants attacked the enemy positions in one of the western fronts and seized some Iraqi weapons and a wireless set over the past 24 hours.

Artillery fire exchanges persisted in most of the western fronts with the Iranians holding the upper hand during the same time.

The Iraqi forces lost one 106-mm gun and several bunkers [words indistinct] vehicle in these battlefronts.

Meanwhile, all enemy forces' activities were checked as their positions in the Iraqi regions of Panjwin, (Biareh) and Tutman came under the Iranian artillery fire which destroyed seven Iraqi bunkers with their occupants over the preceding 24 hours.

'MILITARY TRAINING' AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

NC141235 Paris IRAN-E AZAD in Persian 4 Dec 82 pp 1, 2, 5

[Text] IRAN-E AZAD's issue No 126 published, for the first time, the text of a secret military agreement between Iran and the Soviet Union "for sending Soviet military experts to Iran" which the Islamic Republic greatly feared would be published. IRAN-E AZAD's authentic report on this received great attention from the international press and political circles and many of the world's newspapers and radios carried articles on this agreement and discussed the impact of Iran's gradual fall into the lap of the Soviet Union and its satellites. The widely-circulated Paris magazine L'EXPRESS devoted a full page to this and published parts of the agreement.

Issue No 126 made reference to the existence of another military agreement between Iran and the Soviet Union "for military training." Because of the limited size of our newspaper, we cannot publish the text of this agreement. However, we are publishing a photocopy of a page of this agreement and will tell our readers and world public opinion what the agreement contains.

According to Agreement 1-12442 between "the main administration for engineering of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and the National Defense Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran," which was signed on the basis of articles and of the bilateral agreement on military cooperation dated 20 May 1982, Iranian military personnel will be sent for a full training course to Soviet military academies and schools. Before starting their training, the military personnel should learn the Russian language in the Soviet Union for a period of 8 months to 1 year.

According to one of the paragraphs of Article 1 of the agreement, in contrast to the Soviet military and experts assigned to the Islamic Republic, the Iranian military personnel will be sent to the Soviet Union "without their families." Iranian military personnel will be recommended to the Soviet military engineering administration by Khomeyni's Ministry of Defense, which will give a full description of the personnel. Soviet officials will announce their acceptance or nonacceptance of each recommended candidate.

On the basis of Articles 4 and 5 of this agreement, Iranian military personnel will not be allowed to wear their Iranian uniforms during the training period and they will be provided -- if requested by the Islamic Republic's Defense Ministry -- by the Soviet officials "with civilian clothes or military uniforms similar to that worn by other foreign military students in the Soviet Union." At any rate, "these uniforms should not carry any distinguishing mark."

Although the text of Agreement 1-12442 makes no mention of the courses to be taught Iranian military personnel in the Soviet Union, nevertheless Article 7 speaks of courses on heavy artillery and missiles as being among the agreed upon branches. "At the end of every yearly quarter and upon completion of studies, the two sides will prepare the necessary report on the training carried out, the quantity of material, targets, missiles and ammunition used. These reports should conform to attached forms 1 and 2 and be signed by representatives of the two sides. The reports will be the basis for payment for the training carried out as per the present agreement."

The following articles state that all expenses for Iranian military personnel -- round trip travel expenses to the Soviet Union and expenses for "Soviet employees of the anti-aircraft missile force travel to artillery fields for drills and back to the training centers" -- will be undertaken by the Defense Ministry of the illegal regime.

Article 12 states: Payments foreseen in this agreement will be made by the Defense Ministry in U.S. dollars. This will be carried out by opening an account crediting the main engineering administration in the Central Bank of Iran, Tehran, and in the form of irrevocable letters of credit valid of 72 days. The amount of the letters of credit will be specified in an appendix to this agreement. These letters of credit will be issued within 30 days after the expiry of the related appendix, with documents to be sent through the Foreign Trade Bank of the Soviet Union with the right to transfer the sum to a bank in a third country.

Article 13 of this agreement states: "During their stay in the Soviet Union, the ministry's personnel will be subject to Soviet laws and will respect Soviet customs. They will abide by living and relocation regulations concerning foreign nationals in the Soviet Union and will observe the necessary directives and discipline in the miliary training centers.

Military personnel can be dismissed from the training centers on the following grounds with travel and baggage expenses to their country to be paid by the ministry:

-- Noncompliance with living and relocation principles on Soviet territory;

-- Nonobservance of social order and internal regulations in the training centers and failure to complete the necessary training programs;

-- If it is deemed that the student cannot continue studies on health grounds.

In all the above cases, which result in the dismissal of Iranian military personnel from the training centers, the representative of the ministry in Moscow will provide the necessary information by giving the reasons for the dismissal to the proper officials.

Article 19 states: The agreement will be valid for 3 years and "after the agreement expires with the taciturn agreement of both sides, this agreement will be renewed yearly. This will continue as long as neither side has given notice in writing 6 months prior to the termination."

The agreement, in 20 articles, is signed by both sides.

In IRAN-E AZAD's issue No 91 dated 9 January 1982, we quoted SOBH-E AZADEGAN newspaper of 21 December 1981, which reported that the illegal Government of the Islamic Republic had presented a bill to the clerical Majlis for approval, requesting the authority to employ 95 foreign experts to serve in the National Defense Ministry. We are publishing a photo-offset of this report as well as of the SOBH-E AZADEGAN article. Now, with the revelation of the military agreement of 20 May 1982 on the basis of which Agreements No 1-12441 and 1-12442 were signed, one can clearly conclude that the nationality of the said "foreign experts" reported by SOBH-E AZADEN is Russian and that 95 of them have been to our country.

Also, in the same issue, the text of "Supplement 1 to Agreement 1-12442" which has been classified as confidential is yet another document proving the usurping Islamic Republic's great military dependence on the Soviet Union. According to this document, two Iranian military personnel were sent for a course in radio engineering -- wireless transmitters and receivers -- RJ-23 from 1 August 1981 to the Soviet Union's higher military signal command in Ulyanovsk.

Dear compatriots, by revealing documents on the military dependence of the Islamic Republic on the Soviet Union, IRAN-E AZAD proves the baselessness and falseness of the bloodthirsty Khomeyni regime's claims of "nonalignment" and nonreliance on the East and West.

The existence of such sincere relations shows that one should not consider the extent of the infiltration by the Tudeh Party, the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq or the Mojahedin-e Khalq in the various echelons as the only yardstick to measure the increasing danger of Iran's fall into the lap of international communism. By using Marxist-Leninist economic and social methods and despite its Islamic "facade," the usurping Islamic regime actually has handed over our country to the Eastern bloc.

Communist countries are plundering Iran's national resources; they are plundering our oil at the cheapest prices in return for useless articles of inferior quality and high prices. They are giving arms to both Iran and Iraq and helping to further destroy both countries and their populations.

Wherever you are, try to inform the world of this document and of other documents revealing that Iran is being economically plundered by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Our Iran is passing through a very critical period. But the greatest danger is the danger of the regime's further inclination to the left or the infiltration and full domination in Iran by the abject communist system. Let us do our very best to struggle against world communism and its internal and foreign spies and followers.

MILITARY AGREEMENT WITH USSR PUBLISHED

For the text of a Soviet-Iranian military agreement, dated 20 April 1982, on sending Soviet translators and experts to Iran, from the 20 November Paris IRAN-E AZAD, see JPRS 82424, 8 December 1982, No 2674, Near East and North Africa Report, pages 55-61.

OFFICIAL MEETS WITH SOVIET TRADE ENVOY

LD151826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] The USSR's trade representative in the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning met the under secretary for road transportation in the Ministry of Roads and Transportation.

According to the Central News Unit, during the meeting, the road transportation under secretary, referring to the lack of balance and coordination in the dispatch of railway cars from the USSR to Iran in various seasons, emphasized the need for the presence of Iranian representatives in the special Iranian-Soviet transportation affairs joint stock company to supervise the delivery of Iranian goods. He also said: The Islamic Republic of Iran has taken timely steps to work out the two countries' joint shipping project in the Caspian Sea and is now awaiting the views of the USSR.

During the meeting, there were also discussions and an exchange of views on the plan for freight transportation in 1983, the meetings between the two countries' experts to study ways of making up the losses incurred when Iranian goods transited the USSR, and on the revision of the two countries' transit agreement.

During the meeting, the Soviet trade representative expressed his country's readiness to resolve the difficulties and to increase the volume of transit freight to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

PONTOON BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED

LD151310 Tehran IRNA in English 0934 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Tehran, Dec 14, IRNA -- Two Iranian companies have jointly completed construction of the first pontoon bridge ever to be built in Iran.

The bridge, which is 220 meters long, has 36 connecting pieces. It was finally constructed after two years of hard work, 1,500 test plans and with the sole efforts of Iranian technicians.

Ground Forces engineers which inspected the bridge on Monday verified it for the use of light and heavy military equipment. They also said that the bridge matched all the specifications of similar foreign-built ones.